DOES MR. CLEVELAND INTEND TO RE-CALL IT?

EVERYTHING DEPENDS ON THE ACTION OF THE UNITED STATES, BUT THE CONFERENCE WILL NOT BE LIKELY TO MEET WITHOUT A THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

> MORE RADICAL THAN A SILVER PURCHASE

Washington, April 5.-President Cleveland is having course he should pursue concerning the reassembling of the Brussels Conference. Not a great deal of time is left for deliberation. The conference adjourned to meet on May 30, but it is unlikely to meet at all unless the United states before that date shall ndvise the twenty governments who were repre-sented last November of its intention to present definite proposals. It is thought, indeed, that our Government will be required to go further, and, in novance of the meeting, inform the other governments just what its proposals will be. Mr. Cleveland has said within a day or two that he is still undetermined what to do, and he has taken renewed occato speak with characteristic asperity concerning the failure of the last Congress to repeal the silver purchase act of 1800. He thinks, undoubtedly with good reason, that his course at this time would be much clearer, and the chance to accomplish something useful at the reassembled conference much more hopeful, if the United States by ceasing to purchase silver strengthening its gold reserve had given notice to the other nations interested with us in maintaining sliver as a money metal that we are not to be relied upon any longer to continue the struggle without ing, not only because we are going on under the man-datory provisions of the act of 1800 buying sliver at of over 50,000,000 fine ounces a year, but

because there is no immediate prospect of any change. The President, obstinate as he is, probably realizes by this time that as little is to be expected from the next Congress in the line of his desires as was ob-tained from the last. The changes that have been made in the personnel of the Senate since March 4 have decidedly strengthened the advocates of that mis-named policy called free coinage, and there are several Senators who, while they might pause before voting to put that policy in operation, especially if their determined the matter, would hesitate even before voting to annul the present law, untake its place. The Finance Committee of the Senate has been deliberately fixed by the Democratic majority by the addition of Messrs. Vest and Jones, of Arkunsas, to pursue a policy "friendly to silver." President may think bimself able to do by a judicious distribution of favors in the way of in-clining Congress to adopt his financial views—and there loubt that he regards the situation as at best discouraging-everybody else is satisfied that he will fall. Anyhow, nothing can be done now, and the time is directly upon him when he must come to a decision as to a renewal of the international discussion at Brussels. That will not wait upon his experiments on the greed and ambition of politicians.

Two of the American delegation, Senator Allison

and Congressman McCreary, have resigned, and a third, Senator Jones, has notified to the State Department his intention of doing so. His absence from the conference, should it be renewed, will be much deplored, for he demonstrated his extraordinary abilities in a way that interested and instructed the a different body when he addressed the college of financial experts who were assembled at Brussels, but the search of the search conference, and that gave great weight to his views. They were not the radical views he was wont to freer use of silver was certainly not known, and could oved except by such an international dis-the question as would put it to the test. despite the statement of Sir Rivers Wilson that English faith is that of the school of monoism pure and simple," and that "England does ot admit that any other system than a single gold would be applicable to that country," and en in despite of the fact that these utterances been recently confirmed by Mr. Gladstone himbelieved that Great Britain will refuse to eturn her delegation to the conference upon the that the American delegates are ready submit a definite plan contemplating nothing more an an international arrangement for the rchase of silver and the issuing of notes against Nor is it thought by well-inpersons that the chances are unfavorable to

But it is not easy to discover whether such a esuit is desired by the President or not. In one ie it may be assumed that it is, for he regards self-imposed task of sustaining silver against world as intolerable, and under some condition would welcome anything in the way of practical A close friend of Mr. Cleveland, to whom speaks on most subjects freely, recently quoted im as saying concerning Mr. Gladstone's financial terances in Parliament a few weeks ago that they oroughly expressed his own views. This may mean at the President is a monometallist, that he believes a single gold standard and would like to see the ed States in the same condition monetarily that gland is in to-day. That condition, however, is the esuit of more than half a century of development. result of more than han a centary or result of more than han a centary or season ago Germany tried to hurry herself into a similar condition, but she has taken the back track. If Mr. Cleveland had full power to make and execute for this country a financial policy, and undertook to model it on the English system, he would find himself confronting a colossal difficulty when he looked at our present enormous stock of silver and studied what to do with it. He has other things to take into consideration than what he regards as the ideal. He must consider the fact that the American people generally are in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money. They wish to have silver continued as a precious metal. They don't want to see it used to roof houses with, especially if they must sustain heavy losses on the handreds of millions belonging to them as a nation and stored in their Treasury vaults. Whether it be fact or fallacy that values have rapidly and constantly depreciated as compared with the value of gold, or that this, if true, is due to the demonetization of silver and to the consequent largely increased demand for gold, it is at least certain that the American people are videly imbued with those ideas, and that they have no wish to accept the risks of a policy that undertook to cast silver aside as a base metal and to exabilish gold as the sole basis of their monetary trees.

lish goid as the sole basis of their monetary tem.

Those who were members of the Brussels conference its last session are generally desirons to return to be work and to prosecute it to a substantial re.

There is a widespread feeling among the delect that something can be done if the United States as the conference with a definite proposal. The on of a majority of the conference depends apently on the action of England, but it will not antagonistic to England's nolice to buy sliver issue notes against it. The Bank of England that now against cold builton and against the arity of British consols, and is by law permitted issue notes to the extent of one quarrier of its affic reserve against sliver builton. Its depender, India, is the herest holder of sliver in the id, a fact which England is in no position to be. When the Congress adjourned, the underding was that England was not immutably used to a bimetallic agreement of any kind. It not talk of an international rection but it was willing to talk imms to increase the use of sliver. France would be to nothing which did not have the support of at Britain, Russia. Germany and Austria. Beleg, Italy and Greece were similarly disposed.

Von Cannot Can

to Carlsbad, but you can have Carlsbad brought to you. Procure a bottle of genuine imported Darlsbad Sprudel Salt and dissolve a teaspooned of it in a tumblerful of water. It is the sest natural aperient and alterative extant. Yothing is "just as good" when you can get he genuine imported article. EISNER & CENDELSON CO., Sole Agents, 152 and 154 ranklinest, New York, on every bottle.

Germany declared its intention of remaining with England on a gold basis. Austria indicated the same purpose, and Russia refrained from making a declaration of policy. Denmark, Sweden, Norway and Switzerland supported the gold monometallic cause, and only the ketherlands, Spain and Mexico were ready to join a bimetallic union, and even they were not ready without England's support. If Mr. Cleveland decides to recall the conference he mast come forward with a scheme under the terms of which the treaty nations are to buy a certain quantity of silver and to issue full legal-tender notes against it. If he neglects to do this he must take the responsibility of leaving us alone to go on with the struggle which is so hopeless and so costly. As the situation stands it looks as though he had something to gain and very little to lose by bringing together the conference again, while, in the present temper of Congress, there is nothing to gain, but very much to lose, if he allows the conference to die and compels us to go on with the struggle, which has already so greatly embarrassed the Government and injured the business interests of the Nation.

NEW INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH AMERICA.

WELL-RNOWN NEW-YORKERS TO START ON AN EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

Baron Arnons de Riviere, a Well-known member of the Union League Club, will head a party of prominent Americans who start in a few days on an exploring expedition along the Beni River, one of the upper tributaries of the Amazon. The party is ed largely of New-Yorkers, who have establishment in South America of Industries which have hitherto either been monopolized by other

number of Union League men, and the party will sail on the Columbian Line steamship San Marcos next Wednesday. Among those who have already secured passage are Geo. S. Terry, S. Ellton Scribner, Howard Scribner, Mr. and Mrs. James Deanther, Joseph P. revealed afterward to be one-half cotton. Big heaps Earle, J. Pierre Jay, F. C. Durant, of Philadelphia; of these mute but eloquent witnesses rested against A. B. Stone, Corey Wright and James Albright, mining engineers, and the Eolivian Minister, Nelchor Obarrie, who will accompany the members of the party during their stay in Bolivia. They expect to be absent six months, and will take with them 2,000 packages, containing everything needed to unearth a

gold mine or settle a colony.

The main object of the expedition is to investigate the possibilities of cultivating rubber gum trees on land in Bolivia, between the Beni River and the Andes. The party has already formed the Beni Gum Company, with a nominal capital of \$500,000, and should their present venture prove as successful as they anticibehind the enterprise. As America manufactures nine-tenths of all the rubber goods used in the world, and as this is the chief port of entry of the raw material, the development of the Beni gum district and the shipment of the product by way of the Pacific coast, where it would be subject to no export duty, would be of immense advantage to those com inspect some of the gold mining regions of South America, the two engineers going along especially for that purpose.

Baron de Riviere said last evening at the Union League Clubhouse: "We have fifty millions to back up the project if we want it. All of the interested parties are prominent, and I am convinced that after a personal inspection they will find in South America all that is promised, and that the development of true American industries in that country will drive out the English, Scotch and other foreign industries that are creeping in."

FOR THE DINNER OF BROWN ALTHNI.

The arrangements for the annual dinner of the Brown University Club of New-York, which is to be held at the Hotel Waldorf on Saturday evening, have been completed, and an enjoyable evening is promised for the many graduates who have signified first large dinners to be served at the new kotel and several novel features will be introduced. The speakers will be President E. Benjamin Andrews, who

the treasurer, or Gardner Colby, No. 36 Wall-st., secretary. Those who do not send their names in advance will be provided for, but the committee urgently request all who intend to be present to send their names immediately to either the secretary

COMMISSIONER PAUL DANA REAPPOINTED.

Paul Dana, president of the Park Department, has been reappointed a Park Commissioner by Mayor Gilroy for the rest of the term, which expires on May 1, 1807. Mr. Dana was originally appointed by Mayor Grant to succeed J. Hampden Robb, resigned. Mr. Dana has been a "holdover." He was not re appointed at the proper time through some misunderstanding as to the actual end of the to the attention of Mayor Gilroy he ordered a new commission to be made out for Mr. Dana, and he was again sworn into office. All his acts as a "holdover" are legal, as the law continued him in office until the appointment and qualification of his successor.

DRUGGISTS VIOLATED THE PHARMACY LAW. At the Court of Special Sessions yesterday Dr

George W. Holmes, pharmacist, of No. 1,491 Broadway, and William W. Maddock, of No. 1,407 Broadway, were fined \$50 each for violating the pharmacy law in employing unregistered drug cierks and per mitting them to put up prescriptions. The Board of Partimety, under the direction of Dr. Cyrus Edson, on the complaints of E. J. Lederle, the chemist of the board, has secured sixteen convictions since

At a meeting of the Gas Commission yesterday a contract was approved with the Edison Electric Light Company for an additional lamp in the middle of every block in Fifth-ave, between Waverley Place and Pitte nights, to be allowed as allowed. and Fifty-ninth-st., to be placed on alternate sides

A resolution was adopted ordering the abrogation of the Thomson-Houston Company's contract for lighting Fourth-ave, south of Forty-second-st., Irving Place, Bryant Park and Church-st., from Chambers to Canal-st., unless the company shall within ten days light these thoroughfares as it agreed to do.

Mayor Gilrov intends to bring about the reorganiza Brooklyn Bridge as soon as he receives from Albany a certified copy of the new law which reduces the membership from twenty to eight. There are now in the board eight members from each of the two cities, with the Mayer and Controller of each municipality. Under the new law only the Mayors and Controllers and two members appointed from each city remain. The old board served without pay, but the four receive a salary to be fixed by the Board of Trustees not to exceed \$3,000 a year. Mayor Gilroy will probably make 2ts selections from among the New-York members of the old board. They are E. V. Skinner, C. A. Henriques, Colonel A. Wagstaff, J. G. K. Lawrence, George Hillabrand, E. C. Stanton and A. Schwab.

RUMORS OF A STRIKE AT HOMESTEAD DENIED. Fittsburg, April 5.-A discovery at the Homestead ills of the Carnegie Steel Company of preparations for another strike has created a sensation. Within the last three days information came to the ears of the last three days information came to the cars of officials of the company that a combine of the iron-ciad variety was being formed among the employes, and that the subject of a general strike on July 1 was being vigorously agitated. The reorganization of s proposed on a new plan. There is to be no re-sort to physical force and no fighting. It was rumored among the men at the mill yesterday that the leaders in the new movement are to be discharged unless they abandon their scheme of organization. Homestead, April 5.—The story printed in a Pitts-burg morning maps; relative to a possible state.

Johannis.

"King of Natural Table Waters."

"Peculiarly suited for invalids, owing to its soothing properties and freshness on

the Homestead mills during the summer, seems to be without foundation. A number of the labor leaders this morning, disclaimed all knowledge of the proposed programme, as outlined in this morning's dispatch. The officials of the Carnegle Company also deny knowledge of such a movement, and state that no men were being discharged for that reason.

MORE UNDERWEAR IN COURT.

THE CHARGES AGAINST LE BOUTILLIER.

TESTIMONY IN THE SUPERIOR COURT-IMITAT-

ING JAEGER BRANDS. Before Judge Gildersleeve yesterday, in the Superior Court, there was a regular inundation of gray and white underwear and delicate woollen fabrics—women's and men's garments—and fabrics which had been sold over the counter as pure wool and paid for as such Woollen System Company against George Le Boutil-lier for illegal and fraudulent use of the name "Jaeger." It was the second day's proceedings. W. J. Curtis and A. H. Stoiber conducted the case for the Jacger Company and John Delahunty appeared for

the accused Fourteenth-st, merchant. Herman Schaeffer, president of the Jaeger Company was recalled to the stand and gave additional evi dence regarding his visits to Le Boutillier's store and the sale to him there of underwear falsely represented to him to be the genuine "all-wool" Jaeger under

Catalogues made in imitation of the Jaeger Com pany's catalogues, with brands, tables, cuts and samples almost identical, all, the plaintiff's counsel maintained, done to carry out the fraud and deception on the public, as distributed at George Le Boutillier's in the catalogue had been analyzed and found to contain 40 per cent of cotton. A large number of Le Boutiliier's advertisements were produced, in which the name "Jaeger" and "Jaeger underwear" were dis played in large type, and the information given out that the only difference between the Jaeger Company and that of Le Boutillier was in the fac simile signs ture of Dr. Jacger used by the Jacger Company. cheap underwear were similar to the brand of the Jaeger Company, and in many other ways the efforts of Le Boutillier to make use of the term Jaeger and the devices used in advertising by the Jaeger Company were developed. These methods were warmly denounced by Mr. Curtis as fraudulent. Circulars, all bearing the same characteristics, were produced by the plaintiff's side, the whole purpose being, Mr. Curtis

asseverated, "an intent to deceive." Le Bontillier's alterney had, in the course of the proceedings, challenged the Jaeger Company to produce one witness who had been deceived, and in resionse to this Mrs. Carter L. Wormeley, of Richbeen wearing "Jaeger underwear" fir several years

than the Jacger Company.

Seaman A, Sweperton, a Franklin-st, dealer in knit goods, testified as to what the trade considered Jacger goods—the goods made by the Jacger Company.

pinints.

Mr. Delahunty cross-examined Mr. Schaeffer as to Dr. Jaeger's connection with the manufacture of the Jaeger goods. The witness said that the firm of Henger Sons, of Stattgart, who are the orducipal stockholders in the Dr. Jaeger sanitary Woollen System Company paid Dr. Jaeger a rejuly of 2 per cent. The defendant's counsel asked the witness to point out wherein the ection and wool underwear sold by Le Boatillier "deviated" from "the Jaeger system." "There is no Jaeger system in controversy here," interrupted Mr. Cartis. "That is a pretence and a fraud. The defendant puts in as much cotton as they can stand without the fact becoming apparent to the public. What we complain of, however, is his attempt to deceive the public into the belief that these cleap goods are the gennine, pure, undyed woollen goods of the Jaeger Company by the use of the name Jaeger."

The case will be continued to-day.

THE PURCHASERS OF THE NEW-YORK HOTEL Rudolph Guggenheimer denies that a number of for the purpose of erecting a browers' exchange, cesterday, "as soon as we take title, to tear down the potel and put up some wholesale business Fouses,"

The theory of the prosecution in the trial of Dr. Robert Buchanan in General Sessions is at length appearing out of the mass of testimony that has been given. To begin with, District-Attorney Nicoli has shown pretty conclusively that the prisoner had only a bowing acquaintage, with the truth, and that only a bowing acquaintance with the truth, and that he had grown tired of the shameless woman, old enough to be his mother, whom he had married for her money. It has now further been indicated that the prosecution intends to prove that Mrs. Buchanan died from mixed release.

prosecution intends to prove that Mrs. Ruchanan alea from mixed poison, atropine and morphine.

Dr. Buchanan once remarked that Carlyle W. Harris was a fool for doing his work so as to leave traces behind. The man now on trial had more experience with drugs than young Harris and knew better their effects. Now, says the prosecution, expert poisoners generally use two antagonistic drugs o as to produce a partial nullification of the symptoms of either. Dr. Buchanan gave his wife atropine with her food at breakfast. This drug caused the dry and warm skin and the dilation of one pupil of the eye described by the witnesses. Then he called in two physicians, to make everything seem all right. One of these prescribed chloral and syrap of ginger, the syrup disguising the bitter taste of the chloral. Then Buchanan placed some morphine, in the form of a powder, on a spoon and poured chloral on top of it. This mixture he was giving to his wife when

the morphine from her mouth, and to show the two women that he had mercly given the medicine prescribed by Dr. McIntyre. The chloral and syrup of ginger has not a bad taste, but Mrs. Buchanan reached for an orange and bit it hurriedly, as if the medicine had been exceedingly disagreeable. A profound coma soon came upon the woman and she died in twentyshowed traces of atropine and considerable morphine This, in brief, is the account of the death which Messrs, Nicoll, Wellman and Osborne will seek to have

vas taken up yesterday morning by Mr. O'Sullivan. Dr. McIntyre said that when he saw Mrs. Buchanan on the afternoon of Friday, April 22, her symptoms were not those of opium poisoning. The skin was flushed, dry and hot. Had the come been due to flushed, dry and hot. Had the come been due to morphine, the skin would have been purplish and cold and moist. Mrs. Buchanna's respiration was about thirteen a minute. In optum narcosis the rate might have been as low as one or two a minute. The right pupil was slightly dilated, the left normal. In opium poisoning the pupils would have been contracted to pin points. Dr. McIntyre declared later that the oms were not those of any one poison.

ffects produced by morphine and atropine. "Sullivan asked: "Is it not a fact that if in a case of optim poisoning, enough airopine were given to neutralize the symptoms of morphine you would overcome the narrotism of the morphine i"

The witness said that physicians disagreed about Some said the narcotism would continue, George E. Phinkott, formerly a clerk in the County

a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeon

McClellan, president of the Board of Aldermen, sat beside Recorder Smyth. 'Dr. Henry b. Watson, of No. 264 West Fourth-t., who attended Mrs. Buchanan

Justice Mende, on a charge of grand larceny. the lap robes while she was in a house in Fifth-ave Her coachman had informed her that Taylor was the only one who approached the carriage in her absence.

that this was done in order to give the Bridge Construction Company, recently chartered at Trenton. erick Chiman, one of the directors in the latter com-pany, said that the purpose of the Construction Comand that negotiations for that end were in progre-

MIXED POISONS THE THEORY

PROGRESS OF THE BUCHANAN TRIAL.

THE TWO ATTENDING PHYSICIANS ON THE

STAND MOST OF THE DAY.

Mrs. Brockway, a tenant in the house, and Mrs. Childs, the nurse, entered the room without knocking.

Dr. Buchanan then gave his wife a second dose of chloral and syrup of ginger to take the bad taste of the magnificant form.

the fury believe.

Clerk's office, testified that Dr. Euchanan had sworn, when being recistered as a physician, that he was born in Scotland on October 17, 1462, and was

During most of the afternoon session George B.

John Taylor, 6 colored footman in the em-ploy of Dr. J. Harvie Dew. No. 252 West pt the Yorkville Police Court yesterday by

The meeting of the East River Bridge Company which was to be held yesterday after neon, was indefinitely postponed. It is understood an opportunity to perfect its plans for becoming an adjunct of the East River Bridge Company. Fred-

Cleaning House. Hard work or easy work, just

as you choose. If you find it hard work, it's because you

ים חות won't use Pearline. You'd rather waste your time and your strength with that absurd rub-

bing and scrubbing.
Of course it's hard—that's why Pearline was invented-that's why Pearline is a household word. You don't know how easy it can be, until you let Pearline do the work. Then house-cleaning slips right along.

It is over before you know it. Send Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you it Back something in place of Pearline, do the honest thing—send it back.

JAMES PYLE, New York.

executed to-day. If an agreement is reached between the companies work on Bridge No. 1, which will run between Delancey-st, and South Fifth and South Sixth sts., will be begun at once.

THE COURTS.

DAMAGES FOR THE MULATTO. SHE WAS COMPELLED TO RIDE IN A " JIM CROW" CAR IN TENNESSEE.

A jury in the United States Circuit Court yesterday fixed \$800 as the damages which a railroad company should pay for making a mulatto woman and her children ride in a dirty car set apart for the use of negroes. The suit was brought by Mack W. Caldwell, of Brooklyn, a mulatto, and his wife, Mamie Caldwell, against the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company, and the sum claimed was \$5,000. T. McCants Stewart, the colored lawyer, and C. T. Babbett appeared for the plaintiffs, and Edgar M. Johnson, of Hondly, Lauterbach & Johnson, for

On August 19, 1891, Mrs. Caldwell bought a first class ticket for herself and her three children, all of them under five years old, from Johnson City, Tenn., to Chicago for \$19 15. She was about to enter of the ordinary coaches, when the conductor told her she would have to go into the front car. This was divided into two compartments, one for men to smoke in and the other for negroes. The door between the two was often left open, so both were filled with the fames of tobacco. Mrs. Caldwell testified that the compartment in which she was was filled with discovery filled with disagreeable old negro women, who talked of subjects which offended her ears. There were two newly married persons who hugged and kissed one another frequently. The air was bad and the car exceedingly dirty. Two witnesses corroborated Mrs.

samuel D. Haun, the conductor of the train, said that the "Jim Crow" car was as good as any other in the train. He said he would not have objected to having his wife and children in the car. E. B. Clark, a clerk of the railroad company, testified that the car had just been renovated. The jury deliberated for half an hour and then announced that its verdict was \$500.

CLOTHING CUITERS WIN A POINT. NO PERMANENT INJUNCTION PREVENTING THEM FROM USING BOYCOTTING CIRCULARS.

esterday refused to grant the permanent injunction asked for by the Clothing Manufacturers' Association to prevent the United Garment Workers of America from continuing to issue what have been known as boycott circulars. The temporary injunction, which was granted when the proceedings were first begun, was dissolved. The decision of the court, however, does not affect the merits of the case of either of the parties to it. Judge Barrett simply said that he did not have jurisdiction to consider a motion of the character before him. He said that the manufacturers must bring individual suits against the cutters, and he also declared that he was somewhat doubtful whether or grounds of the plaintiffs' complaints. He further said that this was a war between two factions, one of which cad unlimited means and the other conof which had unlimited means and the other con-tained a large number of persons. They must both act according to law. But the cutters, he said, had not sent out any circulars nor threatened to send any against the Manufacturers' Association, and if the manufacturers had any relief it must be secured individually, and the firms against whom the circulars were sent must bring suits as firms for damages. In any case, he thought it was dentiful whether or In any case he thought it was doubtful whether or not they coult secure injunctions in a court of equity. The remedy was one at law for damages, or in the nature of criminal prosecutions.

This decision by Judge Barrett was made from the

bench immediately after the arguments of the counsel

RUSINESS IN THE SUPREME COURT.

Washington, April 5 .- The Supreme Court of the United States did the following business to-day: No. 188. Charles E. Smith et al., appellants, agt. the Whitman Saddle Company. Leave granted to file brief on behalf of appellee.
No. 195. A. R. Busaned! et al., plaintiffs in error, agt. the Crooke Mining and Smeiting Company. error, agt. the Crooke Mining and Smerting Company.

Argued.

Argued.

No. 197. Robert B. Langdon, appellant, agt.

Pallip M. Ranney et al. Dismissed with costs.

No. 199. The Richmond and Danvill- Railroid Company, plaintiff in error, agt. Henry Elliott. Argument begun.

Adjourned until to-morrow. The day call will be Nos. 199, 200, 202, 1,284, 1,305, 31 (and 151 and 860), 172, 206, 207 and 208.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

Supreme Court-General Term-Before Van Brunt, P. J., Suprem and Ingraham, J.J.-Nos. 37, 38, 41, 80, 66, Frien and Ingraham, J.J.-Nos. Beirett, J.-Motion Supreme Court—General, Term—Before Van Brent, P. J.,
O'Brien and Ingraham, JJ.—Nos. 37, 38, 41, 80, 66,
Saprame Court—Lammer—Before Bairett, J.—Motion
eniendar called at 11 o'clock.
Supreme Court—Special Term—Part I.—Before Lawrence,
J.—Nos. 2819, 227, 2185, 2529, 2330, 2718, 2187, 2597,
Supreme Court—Special Term—Part II.—Before Andrews,
J.—Nos. 2121, 2124, 2055, 2233, 2259, 1267, 1268, 143,
128, 1541, 1544, 1562, 255, 1438, 2008, 2275, 516, 2250,
976, 1424, 1503, 1504, 2008, 1830, 1528,
Circuit Court—Part III.—Before Truax, J.—Nos.,
Court. 3754, 17299, 2422, 3218, 3209, 2908, 2933, 3314,
2845, 3492, 3202, 1679, 2314, 3308, 3343, 3310, 2070,
1391, 2002, 3355, 5577, 5442, 3489.
Circuit Court—Part II.—Before Pattersen, J.—Cases
from Part III.
Circuit Court—Part IV—Before Beach, J.—Cases
from Part III.
Supremate's Court—Chumbers—Estates of Ida Raum,
Supremate's Court—Chumbers—Estates of Ida Raum,
Annie O'Brien or Larkin, 10, 30 a. m., Catherine Smith,
2 p. m. Par prebate, wills of Joshum Solemen, Robert
Grescen, Ger rule Mothe Clarence et Michell, Marli MoKesson, James E. Guest, Melisa D. Van Tussel, II.
Martinson, Lawrence Johnson, George Woodman, Thomas
Common Pleas—General Term—Adjourned until April
Common Pleas—General Term—Adjourned until April

Superior Court—Frail Term—Farts II and III—Adjourned of the term.
City Court—Special Term—Before Karich J.—Motlons.
City Court—Trial Term—Part I—Before McGown, J.—
for, 789—1871—1285, 2277—2201, 2304, 2304, 2317, 2318, 2929, 2934, 2939, 2334, 2339, 2347, 2338, 2377, 2328, 2340, 2345, 2341, 2359, 2347, 2358, 2351, 2359, 2377, 2358, 2351, 2359, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2360, 2367, 2368, 2360, 2367, 2368, 2360, 2367, 2368, 2360, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2368, 2369, 2368, 2369, 2368, 2369, 2368, 2369, 2368, 2369, 236 242. 254. 256. 247. Ct. 5. 247. 238. 258. 258. 268. 269. 240. 2402. 2403. 2404. 2402. 2403. 2307. 2410. 2402. 2408. 2408. 2409. 2609. 2609. 2609. 1609. 1609. 1609. 1609. 2601. 2602. 2602. 2609. 2609. 2609. 2609. 2608. 2608. 2604. 2607. 2609. 2609. 2609. 2608. 2608. 2604. 2607. 2609

TO SHOW THEIR FAITH IN THE FLOWER HOSPITAL The Women's Guild will have a "reception and day" to-morrow afternoon at the Flower Hospital, the surgical payllien connected with the New-York Homocopathic Medical College and Hospital, Avenue A and Sixty-third st. The pavilion was the gift of Roswell P. Flower in 1890, and the tributed to its great success. The pavillon is

and it is supported wholly by voluntary contributi and it is supported wholly by voluntary contribution.

To-morrow a series of anniversaries will begin, and
as the Women's Guild is composed of many prominent.

New-York women, the affairs will undoubtedly be
successful. The reception will be held from 3 to a
successful. The reception will be held from 3 to a
year. The officers of the guild are: President, Mrs.

William Tod Helmuth: vice president, Mrs. Rowell
OF, Flower; recording secretary, Mrs. Benry J. Newton; corresponding secretary, Mrs. S. Edwina Broome;
treasurer, Mrs. Abner C. Thomas; chairman executive
committee, Mrs. J. M. Schley.

COMMOTION IN A LEGISLATURE.

CHARGES OF BALLOT-BOX STUFFING STIR TO THE SENATORS AT HARTFORD.

Hartford, Conn., April 5.-Governor Morris to the Schate to-day the resignation of Insurance Commissioner John S. Seymour, recently appointed Commissioner of Patents by President Cleveland, and the nomination of his successor Burton Man-field, of New-Haven, as Insurance Commissiones for the unexpired portion of four years from July 1, 1801. The nomination was referred to the Committee on Executive Nominations.

There was a period of intense excitement in the House this morning, and grave suspicions of stuf-House this morning, and grave suspicions of stud-ing the ballot-bexes were aroused. A few weeks ago the House re-elected Albert Rornback (Rep.) Judge of the Litchfeld Court of (Common Piens, The Senate during the absence of several Republi-cans elected Arthur D. Warner (Dem.) to the postcans elected Arthur D. Warner (Den.) to the post-tion. This morning the matter came back to the Republican House. A ballot showed that Mr. Warner was elected—120 to 95. It was a surprise to the Republican members. A little later Judge Wood (Rep.) stated that in one Democratic section of the House fourteen more ballots were cast than there were members present. Mr. Wood wanted a reconsideration of the vote, and Mr. Gunn (Dem.) and that a vote by ballot could not be reconsidered, in view of the charge of ballot-box stuffing he wanted a committee of investigation appointed, and

named three Republicans as the committee.

Speaker Brocks ruled that a motion to reconsider was in order, but that the vote must be by ballet, in response to an inquiry by Mr. Barlow (Rep.), Mr. Gunn said that he was not afraid of "any dirty insinuations,"

There was immediately a big commotion in the House. The speaker pounded vigorously on the desk, while Mr. Gunn and Mr. Barlow exchanged personslities. When order was restored the ballot was taken, and showed 98 in favor to 121 against reconsideration. Mr. Gunn then made a speech congratulating the members on having by their votes disproved the charges reflecting on their character. More personalities occurred between Mr. Gunn and Mr. Earlow, but the matter was finally

dropped.

The Senate resolution providing for a joint special committee to conduct the State prison investigation was passed by a vote of 107 to 39. The bill to prevent cerrupt practices at elections passed with only one dissenting vote, without a division. It is a most comprehensive measure, based on the Massachusetts Corrupt Practice Act of 1892. The measure to prevent poolselling and to close the poolrooms was passed as reported by the committee, with only one dissenting vote.

GAS AND ACID FAIL TO KILL UNHAPPY WOMEN. Among the prisoners brought before Judge Grady, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. was Mrs. Alice Plunket, charged with an attempt to com-mit suicide. Mrs. Plunket, who lived with her an exceedingly jealous disposition, according to the testimony, and her husband, manager of a clothing store, had been greatly annoyed by her groundless suspicions. Mrs. Murzbach, who has charge of the house, going upstairs at p o'clock on Wednesday night, noticed a strong smell of gas that seemed to had rooms. The woman lay apparently asleep in bed in her room with the gas turned on. In reply

had been turned on by accident. ms and found that the gas had again been turned

on. Policeman Galiagher was then called in and placed Mrs. Planket under arrest. In her room were six farewell letters addressed to H. T. Osgood, Francis Furr, George B. Church, P. L. Osgood, Oscar Palmer, James McKenm, of Washington, and P. P., Sherwood, of Galveston, Tex. The woman was committed to jail.

Four times Maggie Zenner has tried by various means to end her life. Ten days age she took carbolic acid at No. 694 Second-ave., following the example of Annie Cowan and Mollie Daiton, both of whom had ended their lives in the same house and in the same way. The polson was pumped out of her, but on Tuesday night she swallowed a decoction of purgorfe and carbolic acid. No serious results followed, and yesterday at Yorkville Police Court she was held for examination in 8300 bail.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD AND RANGE OF PRICES. The petroleum markets were extremely dull yesterday The petroleum markets were extremely duil yesterday, and there was no sensational news from the oil country. The production of the McDonald pool was stationery at 16,000 barrels, and no increase was reported from the Staterville field. At the Stock Exchange no transactions were recorded. The dealings at the Consolidated Exchange amount at 10,000 barrels at 69% cents.

Refined quotations were unchanged at 5.45 cents per gallon in barrels, 2,95 cents in huik and 6.15 cents is cases. Foreign quotations were: Antwerp, 123, francat Bremen, 5.20 marks; London, 41,444,d.

THE TRADE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, April 5 (Special).-The wheat trade gol such a straight point on the Illinois crop Monday that it was disposed to-day to put a good deal of credence in the peint that the Kansas crop report will show a condition of winter wheat somewhere credence in the point that the Kansas crop report will show a condition of winter wheat somewhere between 60 and 65 cents, with the Illinois condition only 73 cents, and the acreage only 2-3 of last year, and with the rumor that the Kansas condition would be in the 60s, there was a rush from every direction to buy July wheat. The pifee, which closed Monday night at 73-1-2, touched 76-1-8 cents, and closed at the top. At night, on the curb, July sold at 76-1-2 cents. Latest advices from Kansas in the aftermoon were that the State was as dry as a bone, and that the thermometer was 90 in some pinees. The May deal was rather neglected. It sold from 79 to 80-1-4, and closed at 76-1-2 cents. There was an idea that the May clique in a quiet way was selling May and buying. The foreigners were reported buyers of wheat here. St. Loods and New-York were doing an enormous lot of buying. The inspection sheet showed 11,675,000 bushels of centract wheat in the public houses, an increase for the week of 400,000 bushels. At night calls on July wheat was 77-1-2 cents; puts sold at 75-1-8-75-14 cents; onto some public houses, an increase for the week of 400,000 bushels. At night calls on July wheat was 77-1-2 cents; puts sold at 75-1-8-75-14 cents; onto some public houses, an increase for the week of 400,000 bushels. At night calls on July wheat was 77-1-2 cents; puts sold at 75-1-8-75-14 cents; onto sold at 75-1-8-75-14 cents. On the trade was not important. Out talled along after corn. May sold between 20-3-4-2 cents; in the day, after prices had had a cansiderable advance, there was seene selling of product by early buyers. May pork sold between 40-25 and 43-25, and closed at 30-1-4, and closed at 30-1-

Liverpool, April 5, 3:45 p. m.—Beef-Holders offereoly; extra India mess dull at 74s; prime medull at 68s pd. Pori-Holders offer freely; prime mess Western fine dull at 88s pd; do medium dall at 88s. Hams-Holders offer moderately; bort call about 14 to 16 b, dull at 50s. Bacon-Holders offer freely; short rib, about 25 b, dull at 51s long clear middles, about 45 b, dull at 48s 6d long and short clear middles, about 55 b, dull at 48s 6d. Shoulders about 12 to 18 b, steady at 48s 6d. Shoulders about 12 to 18 b, steady at 48s 6d. Shoulders about 12 to 18 b, steady at 48s 6d. Che's:—Holders offer moderately. Tollow-The supply is poor. Spirits of turpentine-Holder offer moderately. Cottonseed oil, Liverpool refine firm at 23s 9d. Fosin-Holders offer sparingly; futures, bridger ery not offering; prime Western spet nominal at 50s. Wheat—Holders offer sparingly; No. 2 red with steady at 5s 6 t-2d; No. 2 red sping steady at 5s 6 t-2d EUROPEAN PRODUCE MARKETS

stances:

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